

epinotum also finely and transversely rugulose. Coxae, femora, and gaster with exceedingly fine reticulae.

Hairs yellowish, moderately long but sparse, suberect to erect, on head, thorax, petiole, postpetiole, coxae, trochanters, gaster, and also on ventral surfaces of femora. Antennae, tibiae, and tarsi with short, appressed hairs, these especially abundant and noticeable on the antennae.

Light yellowish brown, often with darker mandibles, anterior portion of head, antennae, legs, and gaster.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Horseshoe Island in Mead Lake of the Boulder (Ariz.) Dam.

Described from 21 workers, collected May 2, 1941, by Professor Vasco M. Tanner. Holotype and 13 paratypes in collection of the United States National Museum bear U. S. N. M. No. 55661. The other seven paratypes are in the collection of Professor Tanner.

Professor Tanner stated that the ants were collected from beneath a "lava rock, on the top of Horseshoe Island."

New Bird Records from Zion National Park

During the past few months bird observations in Zion National Park have added new species to the park list. In addition, records of more than usual interest were obtained for other species known to occur within the park. All of the following records are for 1941:

On January 31, the second winter record of a Hermit Thrush *Hylocichla guttata* ssp? was obtained when one was noted in Oak Creek Canyon. This bird stayed around the small stream and adjacent slopes for several days.

On April 25, a male albino woodpecker was observed in Pine Creek Canyon. For some time the bird was followed to learn more regarding its identity. Finally it was joined by a female White-breasted Woodpecker *Dryobates villosus leucothorectis*, and both birds then moved on up the slope together. The male bird was entirely white except for a red crown patch, dark bill and very light gray wings. I was not able to get close enough to definitely determine the color of the eyes.

On April 30, while following up Parunuweap Canyon, a Western Sandpiper *Ereunetes maurii* was found along the stream. Although I covered over four additional miles of the river, no others were noted. This constitutes the first record of this bird from Zion.

The Western Lark Sparrow *Chondestes grammacus strigatus* was listed by Presnell (The Birds of Zion National Park, Proc. Ut. Ac. Sci., Arts & Letters, 1935) as being a rather uncommon summer visitor in the canyons. However, on July 20 a pair of Lark Sparrows were observed feeding young near the residential area in Oak Creek Canyon. This is the first breeding record of this bird in Zion and definitely establishes the species as a summer resident.

On October 18, while in Refrigerator Canyon en route to Angels Landing, I obtained the first record of the Western Goshawk *Astur atricapillus striatulus* for the park. The hawk was in rapid pursuit of a small bird which managed to escape in a dense grove of evergreens. No effort was made to flush the bird from the trees, the hawk apparently knowing that such a task would be fruitless.

As additional studies are made, especially seasonal studies in the higher reaches of the park, new and valuable data should be uncovered that will go far toward clarifying the status of many species in this area that is now obscure.—Russell K. Grater, Park Naturalist, Zion National Park.

Antarctic Birds Contributed by Dr. Russell G. Frazier

A valuable collection, consisting of three species of Antarctic birds, was contributed to the collections of Brigham Young University by Dr. Russell G. Frazier of Bingham Canyon, Utah, on October 25, 1941. These birds were collected in Antarctica by Dr. Frazier while he was a member of the United States Antarctic Expedition, 1939-1941, under the command of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd. Dr. Frazier was one of the physicians of the expedition which sailed in the *North Star* and the *Beac* in late November, 1939, from Atlantic ports of the United States. These same two vessels brought the members of the expedition back to Boston in May, 1941. Of the 36 species of birds found in the Antarctic region, three are now represented in the Brigham Young University zoological collection. Two of the five species of Penguins, the *Adelie* and *Emperor*, and a pair of Snow Petrel, with an egg clutch which consists of one egg, makes up the collection.

THE ADELIE PENGUIN

The Adelie Penguin, *Pygoscelis adeliae* Hombron and Jacquinet, Ann. Sci. Nat. (2), p. 320 (1841, Adélie Land), is the common bird throughout the circumference of the extensive polar continent. This species never leaves Antarctica to go north of 60° south latitude. During the short summer the Adelie is busy hatching and rearing its young, while during the long winter it lives on the open sea. It begins to establish its breeding territories in October and November by selecting areas left bare by the melting snow. These breeding colonies are to be found everywhere in Antarctica from the beginning of the mating and nesting period until winter begins in March. There is evidence that the birds return year after year to the same rookeries and use the same nests. The mating pair stays together for the breeding period. Two, very rarely three, eggs are laid which are set on alternately by the male and female. Incubation lasts from about 33 to 36 days; all hatching being over by the middle of January. The down-covered young are fed fish and Crustacea by the parent birds. They regurgitate the food, which is taken from their throats by the awkward, fast-growing young birds. When the young, in March, take to the sea, to care for themselves, they have a plumage different in color to that of the parents, this they wear for a year, when by molting they get the feather coat of the breeding adults.